

[For the Union Press.]
A LAND FOR SALE.
 NOT BY HOYT, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT BE BY H. S. FOOTE, OF
 SOME OTHER PROMINENT CONFEDERATE.
 A land for sale—hang out the sign.

Call every traveler here to me,
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And set me from its troubles free?
'Tis going—yes, I mean to fling
The foolish project quite away;
I'll sell it, whatsoever it brings,
A land at auction here to-day!

Once 'twas a jolly thing to me,
But it has cheated me so sore!
It proved not what it seemed to be.

Come turn it over and view it
 Let you should think your purchase dear,
 And be, like me, compelled to sell.
 'Tis going!—Slowly, though, I fear!
 Here's wealth, but not in heaps of gold,
 Or niggers, as in days of yore,
 But script that can be quickly sold
 As race—I will not promise more.
 And here spread out in broad domain
 A gently landscape, all may trace—
 Dissected hills, and winding stream

My love of office—love of gain—
The thing that makes a country dear—
Is now without a baggage train
And rationless! What do I hear?
Bid ere you see the hammer fall;
Once, twice! 'Tis yet exceeding late,
'Twas once my hope, my star, my all—
But soon the broken staff must go!

Sweet star of Hope! with ray to shine
In every sad fore-boding breast
Save this depending one of mine—
War-bird!—I'll cast on with the rest.
No, not so fast—a jail, a rope,
Might fill the vacancy as well;
But honest, in the way of Hope,
I've not a vestige left to sell!

You take my country as she stands,
As Deacon Peters took the hogs;
A batch of meat, mistle and all;

A dish of bursted demagogues,
 "Gee! going, going! Hear the cry!
 Once, twice and thrice—forever gone!
 Sold to the devil at last, and I
 To other scenes will travel on.

Ambition, Chivalry and Pride—
 I part from all forever now;
 Yanks in an overwhelming tide,
 Have taught my haughty heart to bow.
 Poor heart! that blazed with fire so long,
 Is now as cold as lead and stone.

How broken, though 'twas once so strong;
How heavy, on e so free from care!

Russian Conquests in Asia.

All Europe, but, more particularly, England, is greatly alarmed at the rapid extension of the Russian Empire. Russia has now a territory exceeding that of all Europe; and her population increases at a

certain that statisticians can compute the time when the population even of the present Russian territory will equal that of all the European States taken together. This fact alone would be well calculated to produce jealousy and apprehension as to the future of an empire so vast; but how much more must that be the case if it is taken into

On the conquest of the Asiatic tribes by Russia has been steadily progressing since the time of Peter the Great. Under the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas, the Russian rule in Asia was perfectly acknowledged by all the tribes between the Caspian and the Pacific.

Under the same Emperor, between 1831 and 1847 the Kirghish tribes between the Ural and the Kirghis were conquered, and their territory—as large as France, Spain, and Portugal—was annexed. In 1853, the capture of Akmetshel secured a further territory 300 miles long by 200 broad. In the extreme East, two or three years ago, a

act was acquired on the Amoor, equal to the arena of Prussia. Last year, the conquest of the Caucasus was completed, and in Central Asia a large area was added to the Empire by the conquest of Turkistan and Anlietta. We now learn of a further conquest, of the greatest importance, Bokhara, which forms the valley of the Amoxartes, has fallen under Russian sway.

and with it one of the two great rivers which, rising among the mountains of Central Asia, flow into the Aral Sea. The larger portion of Independent Tartary forms now part of the Russian dominion, and all the remaining portion is entirely unable to offer the least resistance to the further advance of Russian rule, and is likely ere long equally to be absorbed.

There are now only three respectable Asiatic States left under native governments—Persia, China and Japan. Russia is, at present, the immediate neighbor of each of them; and the contact between civilized and non-civilized countries will produce the same effect in this case which it produces elsewhere.

A single power is left in Asia capable of coping with Russia—the English in India.

Whether the frontier lines of Russia and British India shall meet, a memorable contest cannot fail to ensue. Russia now remains as a barrier between the two great opponents; and England between the two with considerable uneasiness; the gradual disappearance of this barrier.

disadvantages which England will find it difficult to overcome. Russia is displaying the greatest activity in extending her railroad and telegraph lines throughout her Asiatic territory. Before the close of another year, the telegraph is likely to connect Petersburg with the Pacific, Peking and Teheran; and railroads and steamboats are rapidly being constructed for the purpose.

frontier of the Asiatic dominions of the empire. If, as is evidently the intention of Russia, by the time that the Russian frontier shall have been extended to India, railroad communication shall simultaneously afford an opportunity to convey large bodies of troops to the frontier, it will be near

impossible for England to make efficient preparations for defence. To this must be added that Russia will naturally find it much easier to exterminate or absorb the native races in the conquered territories than for England to Anglicise India.

All appearances, therefore, point to a great future of Russia in Asia.—[N. Y. Tribune.

WHO TAKE OUR PETROLEUM.—Petroleum shipped to almost every commercial port in Europe. Great Britain is the largest consumer of the product—the export from New York thither during last year being 2,275,000 gallons. France is next in importance, her import from New York having been 4,625,000 gallons, a large increase upon

the receipts of 1863. The shipment to Antwerp have also been large, amounting to 1,149,000 gallons against 2,692,000 gallons in 1863. Bremen has imported nearly 1,000,000 gallons; Hamburg 1,176,000, and Rotterdam 1,333,000 gallons. The shipments to Cronstadt and Russia—the great oilthier having increased from 86 (920,000 in 1862 to 490,000

The Russian journals contain details respecting the progress of the emancipation of the serfs up to the month of August last, at which date there were only eight regular

ing characters still uncompleted, while 111,565 have been already brought into circulation, and these refer to estates on which reside 10,001,220 country people. As many as 2,133,043 people have come into complete possession of their plots of land, and of this number 430,702 have required no assistance from the State. A transitory condition is prevalent in provinces like Moscow

at St. Petersburg where the former serfs were
rather artisans than cultivators of the soil, they
have not the same interest in at present be-
coming freed from their obligations to-
wards their former masters.

An army correspondent thinks General
Howard is worthy the title of "the Ameri-
can Havelock." Every Sunday he presents

his compliments to his general officers and their staffs, and invites them to attend divine services at his headquarters.

